MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2972.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1787.

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other veſſels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggiſts*,

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second-ſtreets*,

A General Aſſortment of DRUGS,

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Inſtruments,

ALL of the firſt quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a ſuperior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glaſs's magneſia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with moſt of the medicines and inſtruments now recommended by the moſt approved Phyſicians and Surgeons.

The above will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as uſual.

William and *John Sitgreaves*,

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide Indis perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M. *February* 5, 1787.

THE Houſe having reſumed the conſideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the ſame, read the ſecond time on the 19th of January laſt;

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving ſix weeks notice thereof in two of the moſt public news-papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, and alſo in the news-papers publiſhed Wilmington; in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the General Aſſembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to ſuch bill.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

In purſuance of the above reſolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Suſſex, in the ſtate of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purpoſes aforeſaid, to the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the ſaid ſtate, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their ſeſſions of Aſſembly to be held at Dover: whereof all perſons concerned, who have any objections to ſuch bill, are deſired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforeſaid to offer ſuch their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, on the night of the twenty-eighth inſtant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well ſet full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his eſcape, a white flannel ſhirt and trowſers, a waiſtcoat, the back parts of buckſkin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worſted. Was committed on ſuſpicion of horſe ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Overhalt in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSIAS FERGUSON, Conſtable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood ſome time laſt fall by ſaid Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, ſome ſaddle marks, paces a travel, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. ¶

Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent good Land in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile and a quarter from Germantown, 18 acres of which is good meadow well watered, 50 acres very good woodland, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good ſtone barn 55 by 45 feet, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, 3 acres of good young orchard, together with a fine garden; this farm is in fine order, and lays near the old York road. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale; or for further particulars enquire of Jacob Barge of this city, Ebenezer Branham of ſame place, Leonard Nutts of Germantown, or Henry Funk on the premiſes.

HENRY FUNK.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mary Hannis, late of Paſſyunk townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order for a ſettlement, to

LEESON SIMMONS, } Executors.
CHRISTIAN DISHONG, }

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787. §

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,---*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

New-Caſtle county, Dragon's Neck, May 3, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the ſecond of May, a Negroe man, named NEWPORT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, he is an artful, plauſible fellow, and values himſelf as a horſe farrier, or nicking or breaking horſes, or any thing that any one can do, he will tell you he can do the ſame.

He was born in New-England, and 'tis likely he will make for that place; has taken with him ſeveral ſorts of cloaths, one purple coat, corduroy breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, a light coloured cloth coat, with a blue collar, ſeveral tow ſhirts and trowſers, a half worn felt hat, bound round with black ribbon. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CARSON.

N. B. It is likely he may forge a paſs.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcribers, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a SORREL MARE, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, about fifteen hands high, has a ſmall white down her face, the near hind foot white, a ſmall ſlit in the point of one of her ears, a ſmall white ſpot on the top of her rump, carries her head well, ſome windgalls on her hind feet. Was taken on the ſame night in Plumſtead townſhip, a dark bay gelding, riſing 6 years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, without any natural mark that I can recollect, has neither brand nor ear mark, but carries well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Two Pounds Ten Shillings for either of the horſes, by

JOHN PATTERSON,
JOHN RODROCK.

¶

FOR SALE,

By *T. Wallace & J. Donaldſon, jun.*

FOR CASH or ſhort CREDIT,

CLEAN Tallow in hogſheads,
Cordage of different ſizes,
Ruſſia duck,
Beſt Holland Geneva, in caſes of 12 bottles each,
Madeira wine of London and New-York qualities,
Claret in caſes of 3 dozen,
Arrack in caſes of 3 dozen,
Seine and ſewing twine,
Burlington pork,
New Ruſſia mats.

N. B. A pleaſant country ſeat, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, below the Falls, to be let, this plantation of 31 acres will be ſold or bartered. For terms, apply as above. ‡

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones.

ALSO, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-horſemen's SWORDS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſame Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the ninth inſt. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 21ſt Day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the County of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the eleventh Year of American Independence.

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber

AUCTIONEER

for the City of Philadelphia,

HE takes the earlieſt opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that he has taken the HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by Mr. HUBERT TARIN, in Front ſtreet, next door above the Cuſtom-houſe, and a few doors below the Old Coffee-houſe, which is generally thought to be the moſt convenient ſtore, and eligible ſituation to accommodate his fellow-citizens, of any other in the city, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of all kinds of GOODS; and which is now ready and open for the reception of any goods that may be offered, either for public or private ſale; where he will conſtantly attend in perſon, and be happy to receive the commands, and ever attentive to ſerve, and merit the favors of all thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him. As ſoon as a ſufficient quantity of goods are ſent, he will commence a SALE, and which he expects will be on FRIDAY MORNING next.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April, 23, 1787.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and to be had of the principal bookſellers in this city,

The *American Muſeum*,

For APRIL, 1787,

CONTAINING---*Political Economy*.

ADDRESS of the convention held at Annapolis, in September, 1786.

A view of the federal government of America. Its defects, and a propoſed remedy. Letter I.

Letter II. on the ſame ſubject.

Letter III. ſame ſubject continued.

Repreſentation table for the United States, containing the number of inhabitants, quota of taxes, mean proportion of votes, &c. of each ſtate.

Thooghts on the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

Conſequences of the retention of the frontier poſts by the Britiſh.

On the eſtabliſhment of a mint at Rhode-Iſland.

Memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the General Aſſembly, ſtating the diſadvantages of a want of ſufficient power in Congreſs.

Reſolves of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the ſame ſubject.

Extract from the proceedings of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, being the report of a committee to whom were referred ſeveral documents relative to the general ſyſtem of revenue recommended by Congreſs to the ſeveral ſtates in the union on the 18th of April, 1783.

Petitions of the merchants, traders, &c. of Boſton, to Congreſs, ſetting forth the injury the trade and commerce of America ſuſtain for want of proper regulations.

Extract from inſtructions to the repreſentatives of the ſtate of Virginia, preſented by ſeveral of their conſtituents.

On the Philadelphia convention.

Rural Concerns.

On the Heſſian fly: a publication by the New-York ſociety for promoting uſeful knowledge.

Extract of a letter from a Jerſey farmer, on the above ſubject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, on ditto.

Miſcellanies.

Addreſs to the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the diſtricts of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, on the eſtabliſhment of free ſchools.

Cruelty of ſavages---being an account of the horrid tortures inflicted on Maria and Chriſtiana Manheim.

Account of the ſcalping of the wife and children of the reverend John Corbley, by a party of Indians.

Further account of Jemimah Wilkinſon, Sarah Richards, and Stephen Parker, being a rejoinder to the reply in favor of thoſe people.

Letters written in the American camp in March, 1783.

Addreſs to the good people of America.

Humour.

Account of a buyer of bargains.

Petition of the young ladies of Portſmouth, Boſton, Newport, New-London, Amboy, New-Caſtle, Williamſburgh, Wilmington, Charleſton and Savannah, to the Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Account of a Swiſs Captain.

Eſſay on the virtues and efficacy of hemp.

Poetry.

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at preſent ſold in many parts of America for five ſhillings.

The lion, the maſtiffs, and other beaſts.

The Subſcription for the American Muſeum is 9s. for each half yearly volume, of ſix numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-ſubſcribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The ſubſcribers names will be publiſhed in the Muſeum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

REMARKS on the FUNDING BILL *of Pennsylvania, extracted from the Seventh Essay on free Trade and Finance, by* A Citizen of Philadelphia.

"THE only question I conceive which the subject admits in this place is, Whether the demand of the speculator is an extreme case which comes not within the reasons, and, of course, cannot be justified or supported by the rule of common assignments? I contend for the affirmative of this question, and for reason say the demand is morally wrong, because it would take an immense sum of money from the community, which must be a large proportion of their earnings, and give the same to the speculators, without any adequate valuable consideration, either paid by the speculators, or received from them by the citizens, contrary to the most fundamental law of commutative justice, which requires that a *quid pro quo*, or a valuable consideration, shall always be given in lieu of the property transferred. This is the most essential part of the moral law, which regards property.

"Further, this is not only morally wrong, but politically so too.

"1. Because it takes an immense property from those who had earned it, and would of course probably make the best use of it, and places it in the hands of people who have not earned it, and who would of course probably make the worst use of it. And it is certainly high policy to keep the wealth of the state as far as possible in the hands of those people who will make the best use of it.

"2. Because this would impoverish the great body of the people, who are ever the strength of every nation, in order to throw immense wealth into the hands of individuals, which would not only weaken the state, but destroy that equality of the citizens, which is necessary to the continuance of our republican form of government.

"3. Because this plan will retard the increase of our trade and our population, and lessen the value of our lands. We all know that burdens on trade lessen it; heavy taxes on the country will discourage people from coming to settle on our lands, and of course the increase of our population will be retarded, which will reduce the number of purchasers of lands, and of course lessen their value. Our neighbours, especially New-York, have a vast extent of unsettled lands; they court settlers with this powerful motive, that they have means to pay their debts without any burdensome recourse to taxes on their lands, labours, or cattle. The funding plan in question, I am told, will require about 200,000 l. per annum, to defray the interest only; besides which we have sundry immense demands against the state. The principal debt, the funding of which is now under consideration, is near nine millions of dollars, near half of which I take to be designed for clear profit to the speculators; to be due to them, or from us, it cannot be said, for they never paid us any thing for it; it must then be *excessive generosity* to them. It may do for people to be generous, when their incomes are affluent, and cash plenty; but when they are oppressed with debt to such an amount as to bring their credit, and even their capital, in danger, in this critical circumstance, the strictest œconomy, yea, even close parsimony, become very important duties. But in such a crisis of distress and danger, to assume an immense, needless, additional debt, even if a due consideration was paid for it, would be extreme ill policy; but to do it without any consideration at all, would be the height of absurdity and madness. At all times we ought to be just, before we are generous. But at such a crisis a lavishment, that will put it out of our power to be just, must be reprobated as down-right wickedness. And as the criminality of all crimes is estimated by the damage they do, that conduct in a ruler, which destroys the credit of a state, and even puts it out of the power of it to be just, and of course destroys the rights of thousands of its most meritorious citizens, ought to be branded as the most censurable of any crime which can affect human property, character, and honor.

"4. This plan is impolitic, because it will convey the money collected from the people to a great distance from the places where it was collected, and of course the people who paid it will have little or no benefit from its future circulation. If the same monies were to be paid (as they ought to be) to the real creditors, i. e. the soldiers and others, who furnished monies, supplies, &c. who are scattered over the whole state, and are to be found in every part of it; I say, if the monies collected from the people were to be paid to those, it would be diffused over the whole state, and every person who paid the tax to raise these monies would have a chance of taking benefit of its circulation; But the case will be widely different when it shall be paid to the speculators; most of them live in the city, and the few who reside in the country, when they come to receive their immense fortunes, will immediately come to the city, with all their money; the country will be no proper place to parade in; they will find no body there fit to rank with; and that is not all;---but when they clatter along in their carriages, they may chance to hear somebody say, there goes a speculator or stockjobber, who revels in the spoils of his country; in short, this will not do at all, they must move into the city, where they can find people of their own class to associate with;---and this is not the worst of it, the speculators, I suppose, must nominally belong to this state, but doubt not but they are in company, and share profits with many who live out of it, and consequently convey their wealth out of the state; and this is not the worst of it, but I conceive that many of them, though they reside in this state, are not natives of it, the *domus animæ*, *domus optima*, i. e. home is home, though never so homely, is a strong affection in most men; and on the inducements of it, foreigners, when they travel abroad and acquire fortunes, have an inclination to return to their native country, to spend and enjoy them; and I think our speculators of foreign birth will have a motive additional to this natural one, to set off to their native country, viz. the powerful one of getting out of the hearing of the curses of the people among which they live.

It is here to be noted in a manner which I think deserves great attention, that however dirty, ragged, poor and despicable, an injured people may appear, they always have one species of revenge left to them, which they rarely fail to make the most of, viz. the power and privilege of cursing their oppressors; they curse them in the streets, they propagate their curses by their fire-sides, to their children, who are not commonly apt to have much defect of memory, and they mix their execrations with their prayers to Heaven.---It is said that the curse causeless will not come, but I believe few states or individuals have reason to make themselves very easy under those curses which are not causeless. There is most certainly a Providence which governs the world, which pays the utmost attention to right and wrong, without the least respect imaginable to the lace or rags of the suitors.

"I have one argument against satisfying the demands of the speculators, which I have not marked under either moral or political arguments, because it appears to me strongly to partake of both, and therefore ought to be mentioned by itself. It is this, viz. it gives public sanction, support, and even a kind of dignity, to a sort of speculation, which, wicked in itself, and of a nature very ruinous to the public, affords enormous profits, without any earnings, viz. eight-fold the principal and 48 per cent. interest, which (were they to be freed from disgrace and danger, and to be made reputable and safe by the sanction and support of the Legislature) would be enough to induce bad men of all professions to withdraw their stock in business from their usual occupation, and vest it in such speculations of high profit and honor. In my opinion nothing scarcely can be worse than public laws or institutions, which tend to draw people from the honest and painful method of earning fortunes, and to encourage them to pursue chimerical ways and means of obtaining wealth by slight of hand, without any earnings at all.

"But were these speculators to gamble on each others purses only, I should think less on it; but it becomes publicly ruinous, when the public are to pay the losings. The fatal experience of Europe might, methinks, be a warning to us. Ever since the blessed scheme of *funding* was first invented there, every nation has had a race of stockjobbers and speculators in the public securities, who never fail to appear in plenty whenever a state gets into distress, and the public faith faulters a little: They appear to be sure with a mighty pretty grace, in aid of the public credit, not indeed to keep it sound and whole, but to evince that it is not quite dead; and for a practical proof of this, they will offer to give at least *something* for it. In the last days of LEWIS XIV. (that noted æra of distress in France) this sort of people had the modesty to accept public securities of thirty-two millions, for the loan of eight millions, which is 4 for 1. But our speculators go far beyond this, they give 2/6 in the pound, which is 8 for 1. But it is no wonder that our speculators should exceed those of the most ingenious nation of Europe, since the American genius sets up to out do all the world in every thing.

A CRISIS of public distress is the proper time for this kind of vermin to swarm, like flies about a sore, or crows round a carcase, not with any design to heal the sore, or restore life, but to feed themselves. This I admit to be a principle natural enough, but however meritorious it may be in itself for these, like all other noxious animals, to pursue the means of their own preservation, yet I cannot think they are entitled to the gratitude, or support, or rewards of the public.

"I BEG the reader to note here very particularly, that I do not mean by any thing I write to oppose any practicable and wise plan of funding or paying the *real public debts*; all I object to is, *funding or paying the profits of the speculators.*"

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

IN your paper of the 2d instant, there appeared a piece, signed Justice, which contains some insinuations, as false as the heart replete with malice could invent, or the pen of slander propagate, evidently alluding to my house, and which are highly injurious to the reputation of myself and family.

How the author of that piece came to single out the character of my house, as a medium through which he might asperse the reputation of the University, and the Provost thereof, is to me unaccountable.

I never concern myself about the affairs either of the University or the Episcopal Academy. I dont profess myself to be a votary of the one more than the other; neither do I owe the least ill-will to any gentleman concerned in either. I have not the remotest suspicion who are the authors of the scurrilous pieces which might have been framed against said academy, much less to entertain a club of "Pot companions whole nights," at the head of which is placed the Provost of the University, framing said pieces. I do not recollect that Doctor Ewing, the gentleman alluded to, has been once in my house since the Episcopal Academy in this city was first thought of. As for the stigma attempted to be fixed upon my house, numbers in this city can vouch for that being a most notorious lie.

I therefore challenge the author of said piece, whoever he is, to come forth publicly from behind the curtain of his fictitious name, and avow his insinuations herein referred to, nay I defy him to prove that there is one single particle of truth contained in the whole of them.

What character that man deserves, who, in order to injure the character of another, would endeavour, without cause, to destroy the reputation of a whole family, and that too on which their very existence depends, I leave to the candid public to determine.

JOHN WIGTON.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1787.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

The following remarks, written by Mr. WEBSTER, *and published in* New-England *last October, during the commotions in* Massachusetts, *will serve as a refutation of the charges and base insinuations, thrown out in some late publications, against that patriotic character.*

THE DEVIL IS IN YOU.

THAT the political body, like the animal, is liable to violent diseases, which, for a time, baffle the healing art, is a truth which we all acknowledge, and which most of us lament. But as most of the disorders, incident to the human frame, are the consequence of an intemperate indulgence of its appetites, or of neglecting the most obvious means of safety; so most of the popular tumults, which disturb government, arise from an abuse of its blessings, or an inattention to its principles. A man of a robust constitution, relying on its strength, riots in gratifications which weaken the *stamina vitæ*; the surfeiting pleasures of a few years destroy the power of enjoyment; and the full fed voluptuary feels a rapid transition to the meagre valetudinarian. Thus people who enjoy an uncommon share of political privileges often carry their freedom to licentiousness, and put it out of their power to enjoy society by destroying its support.

Too much health is a *disease*, which often requires a very strict regimen----*too much liberty* is the worst species of *tyranny*----and *wealth* may be accumulated to such a degree as to *impoverish* a state. If all men attempt to become masters, the most of them would necessarily become slaves in the attempt; and could *every man* on earth possess millions of joes, *every man* would be *poorer* than *any man* is now, and infinitely more wretched, because they could not procure the necessaries of life.

My countrymen, it is a common saying now, *that the devil is in you.* I question the influence of the devil, however, in these affairs. Divines and politicians agree in this, to father all evil upon the devil; but the effects ascribed to this prince of evil spirits, both in the moral and political world, I ascribe to the wickedness and ignorance of the human heart. Taking the word *devil* in this sense, he is *in* you and *among* you in a variety of shapes.

In the first place, the *weakness of our federal government is the devil.* It prevents the adoption of any measures that are requisite for us as a nation; it keeps us from paying our honest debts;---it also throws out of our power all the profits of commerce, and this drains us of cash. Is not this the devil? Yes, my countrymen, an empty purse is the *devil.*

You say you are jealous of your rights, and dare not trust Congress. Well, that jealousy is an evil spirit, and all evil spirits are *devils.* So far the devil is in you. You act, in this particular just like the crew of a ship, who would not trust the helm with *one* of their number, because he might *possibly* run her ashore, when, by leaving her without a pilot, they were *certain* of shipwreck. You act just like men who, in raising a building, would not have a master workman, because he *might* give out wrong orders. You will be masters yourselves----and as you are not all ready to lift at the same time, one labours at a stick of timber, then another, then a third---you are then vexed that it is not raised---why let a master order thirteen of you to take hold together, and you will lift it at once. Every family has a *master* (or a *mistress*---I beg the ladies' pardon.) When a ship or a house is to be built, there is a master---when high ways are repairing there is a master---every little school has a master---the continent is a great school---the boys are numerous---and full of roguish tricks---and there is *no master.* The boys in this great school play truant, and there is no person to chastise them. Do you think, my countrymen, that America is more easily governed than a school? You do very well in small matters: extend your reason to great ones. Would you not laugh at a farmer who would fasten a three inch cable to a plough, and yet attempt to draw a house with a cobweb? "And Nathan said unto David, *thou art the man.*" You think a master necessary to govern *a few* harmless children in a school or family; yet leave thousands of great rogues to be governed by *good advice.* Believe me, my friends, for I am *serious*---you *lose rights*, because you will not give your magistrates authority to *protect them.* Your liberty is despotism, because it has no controul---your power is nothing, because it is not united.

But further, luxury rages among you---and luxury is *the devil.* The war sent this evil demon to impoverish people, and embarrass the public. The articles of rum and tea alone, which are drank in this country, would pay all its taxes. But when we add sugar, coffee, gauzes, silks, feathers, and the whole list of baubles and trinkets, what an enormous expence! No wonder you want paper currency. My countrymen are all grown very tasty? Feathers and jordans must all be imported. Certainly, gentlemen, the *devil* is among you. A Hampshireman, who drinks forty shillings worth of rum in a year, and never thinks of the expence, will raise a mob to reduce the governor's salary, * which does not amount to three pence per man per annum. Is not this the *devil?*

My countrymen, an industrious man not long ago informed you how to redress grievances. He gives excellent advice. Let every man make a little box, and put into it four pence per day. This in a year will amount to six pounds one shilling and eight pence---a sum sufficient to pay any poor man's tax. Any man can spare three or four pence per day---but a poor man would find it difficult and hardly possible, at the end of the year, to pay six pounds. Take my advice, every man of you----and you will hardly feel your taxes.

But further, a *tender law* is the *devil.* When I trust a man a sum of money, I expect he will return the value. That legislature which says my debtor may pay me with one third of the value he received, commits a deliberate act of villainy---an act for which an individual in any government would be honored with a whipping post, and in most governments with a gallows. When a man makes dollars, of which one-third part only is silver, he must lose his ears, &c. But legislatures can, with the solemn face of rulers and guardians of justice, boldly give currency to an adulterated coin, enjoin it upon debtors to cheat their creditors, and enforce their systematic knavery with penalties. The difference between the man who makes and passes counterfeit money, and the man who tenders his creditor one-third of the value of the debt, and demands a discharge, is the same as between a thief and a robber. The first cheats his neighbour in the dark, and takes his property without his knowledge. The latter boldly meets him at noon day, tells him he is a rascal, and demands his purse.

My countrymen, the *devil* is among you. Make paper as much as you please. Make it a tender in all *future* contracts, or let it rest on its own credit---but remember, that *past* contracts are sacred things---and that legislatures have no right to interfere with them---they have no right to say, a debt shall be paid at a discount, or in any manner which the parties never intended. It is the business of justice to fulfil the intention of parties in contracts---not to defeat them. To pay *bona fide* contracts for cash, in paper of little value, or in old horses, would be a dishoneſt attempt in an individual: but for legislatures to frame laws to support and encourage such detestable villainy, is like a judge who should inscribe the arms of a rogue over the seat of justice, or a clergyman who should convert into bawdy-houses the temples of Jehovah. My countrymen, the world says the *devil is in you*---mankind detest you as they would a nest of robbers.

But lastly, mobs and conventions are *devils*-----Good men love law and legal measures. Knaves only fear law and try to destroy it. My countrymen, if a constitutional legislature cannot redress a grievance, a mob never can. Laws are the security of life and property---nay, what is more, of liberty. The man who encourages a mob, to prevent the operation of law, ceases to be free or safe: for the same principle which leads a man to put a bayonet to the breast of a judge, will lead him to take property where he can find it; and when the judge dare not act, where is the loser's remedy? Alas! my friends, too much liberty is no liberty at all. Give me any thing but mobs: for mobs are *the devil in his worst shape.* I would shoot the leader of a mob, sooner than a midnight ruffian. People may have grievances perhaps---and no man would more readily hold up his hand to redress them than myself: but mobs rebel against laws of their own: and rebellion is a crime which admits of no palliation.

My countrymen, I am a private peaceable man. I have no office of any kind. I have nothing to win or to lose by the game of paper currency: but I revere justice. I would sooner pick oakum all the days of my life, than stain my reputation, or pay a creditor one farthing less than his honest demands.

While you attempt to trade to advantage, without a head to combine all the states into systematic uniform measures, the world will laugh at you for fools. While merchants take and give credit, the world will call them idiots, and laugh at their ruin. While farmers get credit, borrow money, and mortgage their farms, the world will call them fools, and laugh at their embarrassment. While all men live beyond their income, and are harrassed by duns and sheriffs, no man will pity them, or give them relief. But when mobs and conventions oppose the courts of justice, and legislatures make paper and old horses a legal tender in all cases, the world will exclaim with one voice, *you are rogues, and the devil is in you!*

TOM THOUGHTFUL.

* *Among the grievances enumerated by the different conventions in Massachusetts, was the Governor's salary, which is only £* 1100 *per annum.*

SPRINGFIELD, May 1.

So various and contradictory are reports from the westward, that we are at a loss what to say about them---but thus far we credit, that the Massachusetts insurgents in Vermont and New-York are about ascertaining their numbers, and when collected will do much mischief to the inhabitants living in the exterior towns of the state.

NORTHAMPTON, May 2.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the number of about 250, assembled in arms on the west side of the river, as it is supposed to alarm the town---they fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.---Soon after the alarm was given the troops stationed here, together with a number of the inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could---Some of the insurgents having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known; among whom was Moses Dickenson, jun. who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the Supreme Judicial Court lately holden in this town.

SALEM, May 5.

The brig Betsey, Capt. Clifford Byrne, arrived in this port on Wednesday last, in 47 days from Cadiz.

On the 12th of March Capt. Byrne was in company with the master of an English vessel (Capt. Seagrove) in Cadiz bay, who left Algiers in January, and informed him, that while he lay at Algiers Captains Stephens and Obrien (American gentlemen in captivity at that place) dined on board with him; that they lived at the house of a French merchant, and paid two dollars a month for their liberty; and that Capt. Stevens's crew were all in the king's household, waiting-men to his majesty, who is exceeding fond of them.

Capt. Seagrove further informed Capt. Byrne, that he went to Mazagan (in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions) to load with corn, but was ordered to quit that place within twelve hours, as it was a free port for the Americans only.

BOSTON, May 4.

The Commiſſioners appointed by the General Court to promiſe pardons, &c. to a certain deſcription of perſons concerned in the late Rebellion, have given notice, that "Seven hundred and ninety, whoſe names will be lodged in the Secretary's Office, have received a promiſe of indemnity, and the chief of them, without any reſervation whatever,"---that "the Commiſſioners, in the proſecution of their buſineſs, have directed their enquiries to the occaſion of the inſurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The reſult of this enquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of cauſes which have been co-operating to produce ſo much evil, public and private debts, and the latter eſpecially, have been the moſt operative,---that an undue uſe of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principal cauſe of this accumulation of debts: And that "from what appeared of the diſpoſition of the people with whom they had buſineſs to tranſact, there is a flattering proſpect, if an uniform ſyſtem of Government ſhould be purſued, if ſo many examples, and ſo many only, ſhould be made, as will be neceſſary to produce a conviction, that Government muſt and will be ſupported; and if the mercy of Government ſhould be extend-d to the qualified ſubjects of it,---that in thoſe counties, which have been lately torn by diſſention, Government will be more firmly eſtabliſhed, than it has been at any period ſince the revolution."

The legiſlature, on Monday laſt, paſſed an act, repealing ſuch acts or parts of acts of this commonwealth as may be repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, agreeably to the recommendation of Congreſs.

May 7. Laſt Wedneſday the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland made choice of the following gentlemen as Delegates to repreſent that ſtate in Congreſs---Hon. Peleg Arnold, Jonathan J. Hazard, Daniel Manton, and Sylveſter Gardner, Eſquires.

CHARLESTOWN (*Maſſachuſetts*) May 4.

A gentleman, who has taken great pains to collect returns of the votes in the ſeveral towns of this commonwealth, informs, that the whole number for governor collected in ſeveral counties is about 18,500, of which 15 300 are for Mr. Hancock; for lieutenant-governor, total number 16,500, of which Mr. Cuſhing had 7,600.

NEWPORT, May 3.

At the annual general election held in this town yeſterday, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices affixed to their names. His Excellency John Collins, Eſquire, Governor. The Honorable Daniel Owen, Eſquire, Deputy Governor.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

We hear from Boſton, that of the twelve rebels now under ſentence of death, the ſupreme executive council have been pleaſed to order four of them, viz. Auſtin and Wilcox, in Berkſhire, and Parmeter and M'Cullock, in Hampſhire, to be executed on the 24th inſtant. The other eight it is ſaid will be pardoned.

RICHMOND, May 5.

This day his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. James M'Clurg, ſet out upon their journey to Philadelphia, having been appointed members of the Convention about to meet there for the purpoſe of reviſing the fœderal conſtitution. And we are told, that in the abſence of his Excellency, the Hon. Beverley Randolph will preſide as Lieutenant-Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Price, *dated London, January 26, 1787, to one of his correſpondents in this city.*

"The news-papers which you ſent me were very acceptable to me; The eſſays and information they contain have contributed towards gratifying a curioſity which I am always feeling with reſpect to the affairs of the United States. Your fœderal government is a point of great difficulty and importance, which I find ſtill remains unſettled. I dread the thoughts of ſuch a diviſion of the ſtates into three confederacies. It is a pity that ſome general controuling power cannot be eſtabliſhed, of a ſufficient vigor to decide diſputes, to regulate commerce, to *prevent* wars, and to conſtitute an union that ſhall have weight and credit. At preſent, the power of Congreſs in Europe is an object of deriſion rather than reſpect;---at the ſame time the tumults in New-England, the weakneſs of Congreſs, the difficulties and ſufferings of many of the ſtates, and the knavery of the Rhode-Iſland legiſlature, form ſubjects of triumph in this country. The concluſion is, that you are falling to pieces, and will ſoon repent your independence. But the hope of the friends of virtue and liberty is (to borrow an expreſſion from your letter) that whereas, the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranquility through ſeas of Blood, the United States are travelling to a degree of tranquility and liberty, that will make them an example to the world, *only* through ſeas of Blunders. God grant this may prove the truth."

On Sunday evening laſt arrived in this city, His Excellency General WASHINGTON, one of the Delegates from the ſtate of Virginia to the Fœderal Convention. His Excellency was met at ſome diſtance from and eſcorted into the city by the Troop of Horſe, and his arrival was announced by a Salute from the Train of Artillery, and the ringing of the Bells in Chriſt-Church.

Monday laſt, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Fœderal Convention in this City, a number of Gentlemen, Delegates from the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia and North-Carolina, aſſembled at the State-Houſe.

The Herveian Society, of Edinburgh, have adjudged their Annual Prize, for 1786, to Mr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, for his diſſertation, containing "*An Experimental Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of the Hyoſcyamus niger of Linnæus; its effects on the human ſyſtem; its uſe in the cure of diſeaſes; and the comparative power of different parts of the plant.*"---The prize medal was to be publicly delivered to Mr. Barton on the 12th of laſt month.

The Gazette de Sante, publiſhed in France by authority, under the ſanction of the college of phyſicians, has lately made public an infallible cure againſt all ſcrophulous diſorders commonly called the King's Evil, which has frequently baffled the moſt ſkilful of the medical tribe, it conſiſts of the following:

R. common aqua vitæ, or brandy, 20 oz. of fixed volatile alkali concrete and genſang root, otherwiſe called ſelworth of Balmody, of each one dram and an half. Let theſe infuſe in the liquor for the ſpace of 14 hours before you uſe it. and let it remain on the root, as it will get ſtrength the more it is in that ſituation.---The doſe is, faſting, before dinner and ſupper, at each time a table ſpoonful of the mixture.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland to his friend in this city, May 1, 1787.

"This ſtate is likely to be not only in a ſimilar, but if poſſible a more deplorable ſituation than it was the year paſt. Where there have been any alterations among our rulers, thoſe alterations have been for the worſe. Our ſituation for this year will be but one remove from the ſtate of the d———d."

On Friday, the 4th inſtant, departed this life, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, which ſhe bore with perſevering patience and chriſtian reſignation, Miſs Maria Loxley, daughter of Captain Benjamin Loxley, of this city---Aged 23.

Newſpaper panegyric on the deceaſed, being in all countries by far too common, the writer of this would fondly content himſelf by *ſimply* announcing to the public the death of this amiable young lady, was he not, from a principle of diſintereſted attachment, compelled to the contrary.

Her numerous acquaintance, the phyſician who attended, and the clergymen who viſited her, together with the mourning, bereaved family, are ALL witneſſes of that ſingular calmneſs of mind and compoſure of ſoul, which never forſook her from the firſt of her confinement to the cloſing ſcene.---Her natural ſweetneſs of temper, joined with her mental accompliſhments, received additional luſtre from an early profeſſion of religion; a profeſſion which ſhe adorned by her whole life and converſation.

Jeſus, the friend of ſinners, was her conſtant theme! Duty to her parents, love to her connections, cordial affection for all God's children, zeal for the church of Chriſt, and ſubmiſſion to Jehovah's will, peculiarly marked her character.---She died, rejoicing in the atonement, and being thus ripe for heaven, ſhe quit our earth, ſmiling as ſhe ſpoke, "My Jeſus calls me home, I cannot ſtay with you!" Which having uttered, ſhe immediately cloſed her eyes in death, and winged her flight to bliſs ineffable!

The Sunday following her remains, attended by a numerous and reſpectable train of citizens and ſympathizing friends, were conducted to the Baptiſt burying ground in Second-ſtreet, and depoſited in the family vault, after the delivery of a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion.

"Safe is ſhe lodg'd above theſe rolling ſpheres;
The baleful influence of whoſe giddy dance,
Sheds ſad viciſſitude on all beneath,"

Waſhington College, Cheſter-Town, May 12, 1787.

On Tueſday (May 22d.) will be held the fourth anniverſary commencement in Waſhington College. We hear that there is a large claſs of Candidates for degrees in the Arts; and that the public exerciſes, which are upon very intereſting ſubjects, will be opened in the church at Cheſter-Town, at half an hour paſt 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

In the evening of the ſame day, we are further informed that the Graduates will exhibit the tragedy of Guſtavus Vaſa, the great Deliverer of Sweden from Daniſh tyranny; a performance replete with the moſt animating ſentiments of liberty, heroiſm and public ſpirit.---

And on the evening following, it is propoſed to entertain the public with the exhibition of that beautifully chaſte, moral and entertaining Comedy of the celebrated Dr. Goldſmith, called "the Miſtakes of a Night.

Meſſieurs Hall & Sellers,

THE publication ſigned John Ewing, in your paper of Wedneſday laſt, is a collection of quibbles, nearly reſembling thoſe written ſome time ago reſpecting Dr. Neſbet. You remember a certain *divine* was charged with being the author of a letter, calculated to diſſuade the doctor from his purpoſe of coming to America. He diſavowed it in the newſpapers, in words reſembling thoſe of John Ewing laſt week, viz. that he neither wrote it, corrected it, nor ſaw a ſingle ſentence of it till it appeared in the papers. Mr. Tod, tho' at that time the friend of *his reverence*, in a ſubſequent publication, acknowledged that the letter was written by him (Mr. Tod) but that it was DICTATED by the *divine* aforeſaid, at the Harp and Crown tavern, *over* a bowl of punch.

"Let the public know, through your paper," ſays John Ewing, in his letter to the printers laſt week, "that I *never wrote*, nor *corrected*, nor even *ſaw* a ſingle ſentence in the piece ſigned a Pennſylvanian," &c. When I read this paragraph, I was in doubt whether the letter was not intended to vilify ſome worthy citizen of that name. I made inquiry, and found that it was actually written by a certain John Ewing, and that he really intended, by this equivocal and ill written performance, to inſult our underſtanding. Had he uſed the word DICTATED, and been a man of truth, we might have believed him; but circumſtanced as we now are, even charity itſelf cannot entertain a favourable opinion of him.

He has ſubſtituted the language of an angry bully for ſolid argument; and the ribaldry of Billingſgate for the cool reaſoning of a chriſtian philoſopher. In one word, his whole epiſtle breathes the ſpirit of the horrible monſter, who lately ſaid he would crucify a member of Congreſs over the State-houſe door, if that Honorable body refuſed to pay the intereſt of the public ſecurities.

JUSTICE.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For Drinking and Bathing, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

AT Public Vendue, to be held by the Subſcriber, on the premiſes, the 28th inſtant May, at two o'clock, P. M. will be abſolutely ſold, a Tract of LAND, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, whereon are good buildings and an excellent Griſt Mill, in good repair, on Pennypack Creek, 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 8 to a landing on the Delaware, all now in the tenure of David Yerkes. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by ¶ GEORGE BROWN.

MONEY MATTERS,

OF every ſpecie or coin, negociated ſo as to accommodate merchants, travellers, and others, with the kind or coin that may beſt ſuit them.

People from the Country,

and others, who have to pay for lands to the commonwealth, may be ſupplied with certificates that will pay equal to ſpecie, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ALL KINDS
of Public Securities bought and ſold.
FOR SALE,

A few of the golden medals of the Order of Cincinnati, beautifully executed and enamelled, donation lands of Pennſylvania, Virginia land warrants, depreciation certificates, funded and unfunded, land-office certificates, continental certificates, vulgarly called balloons, facilities or indents, continental money, ſtate and hard money. Apply to

FRANCIS WHITE,
Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the Bank.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In Kegs, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

By *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At Arch-street Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

Abraham Sheridan, *Inn-keeper,*

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Golden-Swan, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by Paul G. Brexton. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

A GARDENER, properly inſtructed in his profeſſion, and who can be well recommended as to induſtry, ſobriety and honeſty, may find employment and proper encouragemeat, by enquiring of the printers hereof.

A ſober, orderly, induſtrious black Servant, who underſtands houſe-work, waiting on table, and who can bring a ſatisfactory recommendation, may alſo know of a place, by enquiring as above.

N. B. Such as cannot bring the teſtimony required, need not take the trouble to apply.

May 14, 1787.

THE Subſcribers have for ſale, at their Manufactory, in Market Street, above Eighth Street, a faſhionable London made CHARIOT, that has not been uſed, two ſecond hand COACHES, three PHÆTONS, two CHAISES and two SULKEYS, in good repair, with a variety of new Carriages. They acknowledge the encouragement they have met with hitherto, which they ſhall endeavor to merit the continuance of, by their attention and diſpatch.

‡ GEORGE and WILLIAM HUNTER.

Eaſton, Northampton county, April 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 21ſt day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded by land ſurveyed to Alexander Galbreath, and containing 72 acres, deeded, of which about 40 acres are cleared, whereof are about 7 acres of good meadow, with a good dwelling-houſe, frame barn, &c. thereon; late the property of William Plummer. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, April 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Heller, in Plainfield townſhip, on Tueſday, the 22d day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of Land, ſituated in Lower-Smithfield townſhip, on Jones's creek, one of them containing about 52 acres, and the other adjoining the above tract, and containing about 80 acres more or leſs, there are about 20 acres cleared, in the whole of which is about 12 acres of meadow; late the property of Caſper Rommage, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on Saturday night, the 5th inſtant, THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of the ſubſcribers, viz. a mulatto man, called James, ſometimes Murdy, belonging to Thomas M'Donough, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well ſet, walks with his toes very much out, had on a lightiſh coloured great coat, a pair of thin ſtriped trowſers, he has a remarkable buſhy head, and is fond of finging: Another, a black fellow, about the ſame ſize, belonging to Chriſtopher Vandegrift, called Cæſar, had on a pair of black velvet breeches, a pea green broad cloth jacket, a homeſpun cloth coat lined with ſtriped linſey, a middling ſober ſedate fellow: The other a black fellow belonging to William Frazier, about the ſame ſize, called Jonas, his clothes not well remembered. It is imagined they mean to make towards the eaſtern ſtates, or may from ſome circumſtances be ſuſpected to lark ſomewhere in Jerſey. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for each or any of them, to any perſon who will ſecure them in any gaol, that the ſubſcribers may get them again, and if brought home, reaſonable expences, by

CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIFT,
§ THOMAS M'DONOUGH,
WILLIAM FRAZIER.

St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county,
Delaware ſtate, May 7, 1787.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 796, c 6 w.

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the ſubſcriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderſlice, of Providence townſhip, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond, together with one year's intereſt, at the ſame time ſaid Vanderſlice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me ſoon; and whereas the ſaid Vanderſlice has not delivered up the bond, and refuſes to do it, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full diſcharge of ſaid bond, ſigned by ſaid Anthony Vanderſlice, at the time I paid him the money.

CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

IF *William Brady*, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the Adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him.

JAMES HARTLEY, one of

April 20, 1787. ‡ the Adminiſtrators.

April 11, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a Bond, given by THOMAS EAVENSON and JOSEPH BELL, to RICHARD EAVENSON, in Cheſter county, for Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, dated in April 1770, or 1771, as the Bond has been paid, but not taken up, which I can prove.

‡ JOSEPH BELL.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs, lately imported and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

PHILIP CARE,

At his ſtore, the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets.

MILLERS and others, may be furniſhed with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of ſuperior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Alſo directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Harford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 11th of April, a large ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſuppoſed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ NATHAN BANE.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that Joſeph Adams, John, Jacob and Joſeph Buffman, fraudulently obtained a note for Thirty-five Pounds, in Auguſt, 1784, of the ſubſcriber, payable to Suſanna Morris, Five Pounds to be paid down, and Ten Pounds a year till the whole was paid. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from having any concern or taking an aſſignment on the ſaid note, as I have received no value, and am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ SAMUEL TYSON.

To be had at FRANCIS BAILEY'S *Printing-Office*,

POEMS *on* Several Occaſions,

CHIEFLY WRITTEN DURING THE LATE WAR.

By MR. P. FRENEAU.

Now collected and neatly printed, in a handſome pocket volume.

Fine copies, 3ſ4---coarſe ditto. 7ſ6.

A few good new and ſecond hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making buſineſs, in its various branches, and will uſe his beſt endeavours to make his work give ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him. Any perſon who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if ſent to London. Shallop men, ſtage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elſewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL FOY, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Adminiſtrator.

WANTED as an apprentice in a Retail ſhop, a LAD, of reputable family, who writes a good hand, and is well verſed in figures, not leſs than 14 or more than 16 years old. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‡

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 1ſt day of May next)

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrwberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms apply to the owner, *William Biſpham*, near four miles from Philadelphia, on Maſthall's road, or to Mr. *Joſeph Ogden*, at the Middle-ferry.

April 16, 1786.

MUSLINS,

A large aſſortment of coarſe and fine, plain and figured Muſlins, by the piece or bale, alſo a quantity of the beſt

Madeira and Liſbon WINES,

To be ſold, by CHARLES WHARTON, at his STORE near the Drawbridge. ¶ 5w.

Three Thouſand Pieces of PAPER HANGINGS,

Now OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL'S

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado SUGAR,

MOLASSES *and* RUM,

MANUFACTURED by

MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Queen's town. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Adminiſtrator.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET*,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking-glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine-glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

This Day is PUBLISHED, *by*

THOMAS DOBSON,

In Second-ſtreet, ſecond Door above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

THE *TASK*: a POEM, in ſix books. By *William Cowper*, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; Price 4ſ ſewed in boards, or 5ſ handſomely bound and lettered, or 6ſ bound with Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools, another very much eſteemed poem, by the ſame author.

To accommodate thoſe who chuſe, a few copies of Tirocinium or a Review of Schools, may be had ſewed, price 1ſ.

The Publiſher of the *American Edition of this excellent Poem*, (the TASK) inſtead of giving an account of it himſelf, begs leave to preſent to the Public the following Extracts from the Monthly Review for June, 1786:

----"It is very ſeldom that we are furniſhed with an entertainment that mingles delight and improvement in ſo perfect a degree, as the preſent ingenious and truly original publication. The author is always moral, yet never dull; and though he often expands an image, yet he never weakens its force. If the ſame thought occurs, he gives it a new form; and is copious without being tireſome. He frequently entertains by his comic humour, and ſtill oftener awakens more ſerious and more tender ſentiments, by uſeful and pathetic repreſentations; by deſcriptions that ſoothe and melt the heart, and by reflections which carry their alarm to the conſcience, and rouſe and terrify guilt in its cloſeſt retreats.

The Poet writes under ſtrong impreſſions of chriſtian and moral truths, and we feel him to be in earneſt when he pleads their cauſe, and deplores the neglect that is ſhewn them by ſome, and the inſults that are offered them by others. Conviction gives force to imagination; and the poet dips his pen in the ſtream that religion hath opened in his own boſom.

Mr. Cowper poſſeſſes ſtrong powers of ridicule: and Nature formed him for a ſatiriſt of the firſt order. He ſees folly under every diſguiſe, and knows how to raiſe a laugh at her expence, either by grave humour or more ſportive raillery. He is alive to every feeling of compaſſion, and ſpares none who violate the laws of humanity. His benevolence is as extenſive as the creation; and though the *particular* impreſſions which religion hath made on his mind, and the general corruption of the times have thrown *a ſhade of melancholy* (it will be called *ſpleen* by ſome perſons) over his writings, yet we always behold an amiable and generous principle ſhining through the cloud, and ſtruggling to overcome the evils which it deplores."----"The defects of this poem bear a very ſmall proportion to its beauties; and its beauties are of no common account: they are happily conceived and forcibly expreſſed. His language is the natural and unforced reſult of his conceptions; and though it is ſometimes careleſs and proſaic, and ſeldom rich or ornamented, yet it is vigorous and animated, and carries the thought home to the heart with irreſiſtible energy.

"Amidſt ſuch a profuſion of beautiful paſſages as we meet with in this ſingular poem, we are at a loſs what to ſelect for the entertainment of our readers. The poet's eye is awake on the various objects of creation, and all the ſcenes of public and domeſtic life, and from all he draws thoſe moral leſſons which tend to refine and improve the heart."

Of *Thomas Dobſon* alſo may be had, Juſt Publiſhed---Scott's new ſpelling, pronouncing and explanatory dictionary of the Engliſh language; containing, 1. The words printed according to their true orthography, with the accented vowel or conſonant marked in each, and the part of ſpeech added to which each word belongs. 2. The words reprinted, divided accurately as they are pronounced, and ſhewing in the moſt ſimple and eaſy manner, the proper ſound of every letter, without diſfiguring the words or altering their orthography. 3. The various ſignifications of each word: to which is prefixed, an introductory eſſay, in three parts. 1. Elements of Engliſh pronunciation. 2. Elements of elocution. 3. Elements of Engliſh grammar, with an appendix, containing an account of the Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes, ancient heroes, &c. a table of remarkable occurrences from the creation, and a liſt of celebrated writers. *Price only one dollar.*

2. Scott's introduction to reading and ſpelling; to which are added, principles of Engliſh grammar, 2ſ6.

3. Scott's leſſons in elocution, or a ſelection of pieces in proſe and verſe.

4. Butterworth's new copperplate copy-books. Stretch's beauties of hiſtory, or pictures of virtue and vice; drawn from real life, 2 vols.

5. Patterſon's ſermons.

6. Gordon's ſermons, 2 vols.

7. The hiſtory of ancient Greece, from the earlieſt times till it became a Roman province, by William Robertſon, Eſq; with a map of Greece. *Price* 16ſ.

8. Lord Cheſterfield's advice to his ſon, on men and manners; or, a new ſyſtem of education: in which the principles of politeneſs, and the art of acquiring a knowledge of the world, are laid down in a plain, eaſy and familiar manner: to which are annexed the Polite Philoſopher; or, an eſſay on the art which makes a man happy in himſelf and agreeable to others: alſo, Lord Burghley's ten precepts to his ſecond ſon, Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Saliſbury. Neatly bound in one pocket volume. *Price only* 3ſ9.

9. Armſtrong's art of preſerving health: a poem. 2ſ.

10. Goldſmith's deſerted village: a poem. 1ſ.

11. The laſt day: a poem. By Dr. Young. 1ſ.

12. Original tales, hiſtories, eſſays, and tranſlations: containing, 1. The hiſtory of Sarah Th-----, from the French; 2. The immortality of authors, a viſion; 3. The Spaniſh conſpiracy; 4. Don Carlos, a novel, from the French; 5. Fables; 6. An account of the Heathen ſacrifices; 7. An eſſay on the confuſion of tongues; 8. The Indians, a tale; 9. An eſſay on the arrangement of ancient and modern languages; 10. A diſcourſe on the ſtructure, ceremonies, &c. of the eaſtern churches, from the Greek; and, 11. An eſſay on the cauſes which have promoted or retarded the growth of the fine arts. *Price* 12ſ6.

Of *Thomas Dobſon* alſo may be had---Hamilton's introduction to merchandize, containing arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, &c. 2 vols. Perry's man of buſineſs and gentleman's aſſiſtant, containing arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Arithmetic, by Bonnycaſtle, Dilworth, Scott, Gordon, Hutton, Wilſon, Gadeſby, Mair, &c. Alſo, ſchool bibles, family bibles of different ſizes, new teſtaments printed in Philadelphia, on a fine paper, as cheap as thoſe imported, ſpelling books, primers, Davidies by Ellwood, Engliſh grammar by Aſh, Buchanan, Lowth, &c. pſalters, Watt's pſalms and hymns, either ſeparately or together, Fiſher's young man's companion, wrapping paper large and ſmall, writing paper various kinds, drawing paper, parchment, blank books of various ſizes, ledgers, day books, journals, quills, ink powder, ink ſtands various kinds, ſealing wax, wafers box, ounce or pound, pocket books, &c. &c. &c. Wholeſale and Retail.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurſe,

A WOMAN, with a good breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.